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REFERENCE BOOK

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AUG 1 1985







Honorable Joseph L. Alioto  
Mayor of San Francisco  
City Hall  
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Alioto:

It is with great pride that we, the members of the San Francisco Police Commission, submit the 1972 Annual Report of the San Francisco Police Department.

In 1972, the City of San Francisco had one of the most dramatic decreases in crime of any major city in the United States. Our City experienced a 19% decrease in major crime which must be attributed to the outstanding leadership of Chief of Police, Donald M. Scott, and the diligent work of the men and women of the San Francisco Police Department.

As Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, your awareness of police problems, and your unfailing aid in their solutions, merit our profound gratitude. We wish to express our sincere thanks to you, the Board of Supervisors, and other public-spirited citizens for the continuing assistance and support that has made San Francisco a safer place in which to live.

Respectfully submitted,

*Washington E. Garner*

Washington E. Garner, M. D.  
President  
The Police Commission

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1972



Joseph L. Alioto  
Richard K. Miller



Washington E. Garner, M.D.  
Marvin E. Cardoza





Honorable Board of Police Commissioners  
Dr. Washington E. Garner, President  
Richard K. Miller  
Marvin E. Cardoza

Gentlemen:

I wish to commend to you the men and women of our department whose tireless efforts in the year 1972 contributed to a 19% decrease in major crimes in San Francisco.

Our department has embarked on new programs that we hope will enable us to provide the quality police service the people of San Francisco expect and are entitled to.

Our city streets should be made safe for all law abiding people and with community support and a cooperative effort by all of us in the Criminal Justice System, safety on the streets of San Francisco can become a reality.

We deeply appreciate the continuing support of the Police Commission and Mayor Alioto.

Respectfully,

*Donald M. Scott*  
Donald M. Scott, Chief



## Patrol

The majority of the five million miles driven by the Department in 1972 were traveled by the Patrol Force, whose 1,146 men constitute the community's first line of defense against crime. In all, Patrol Bureau personnel responded to nearly 675,000 incidents requiring police service during the year.

The Patrol Bureau is broken down into seven district stations, plus the Crime Prevention Company (which encompasses the Mounted Unit, the Park and Beach Unit), Helicopter Patrol, City Prison and Operations Center. Special incident units (bombing, sniping, riot, etc.), are formed within Crime Prevention's on-street personnel.

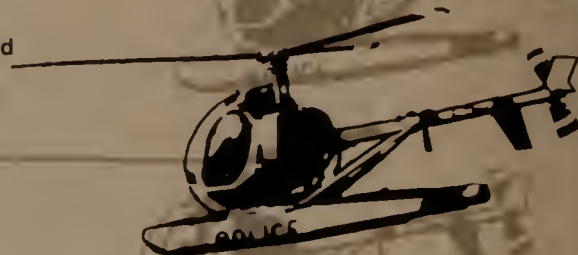
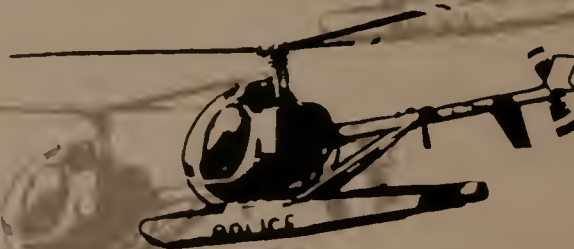
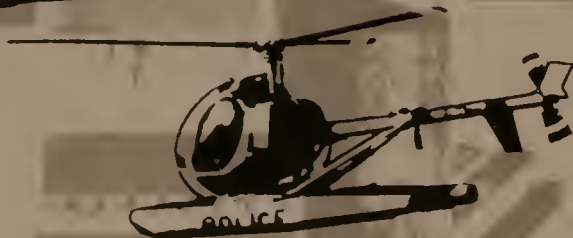
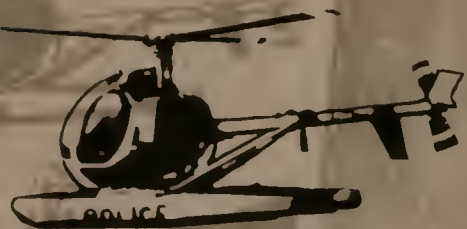
The success of the Patrol Force was aided by major improvements in equipment and manpower allocation. Expansion of two-way Personalized Instantaneous Communication radios (PIC), into field units, plus the addition of two Hughes 300C Helicopters for patrol use and the creation of a twenty-four hour Operations Center for field unit control have all been of inestimable value.

The overall PIC system is 30% completed. These communications units have greatly aided patrol personnel by facilitating response and search techniques while increasing the individual officer's safety.

Department aircraft are used for patrol and assistance to ground units in the apprehension of fleeing suspects. The helicopters allow the Department to investigate suspicious activity which is visible only from a high vantage point and to aerially observe those sections of the City with a high incident of on-street crime.

Operations Center, located in the Hall of Justice, is staffed twenty-four hours a day by supervisory personnel. The Operation Center's staff has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating and controlling all in-field units, and the unit is set to handle any major incident that might occur at any hour of the day or night.

San Francisco's 19% drop in serious crime over the past year is largely attributable to the diligent performance of all Patrol Bureau personnel.





## Traffic

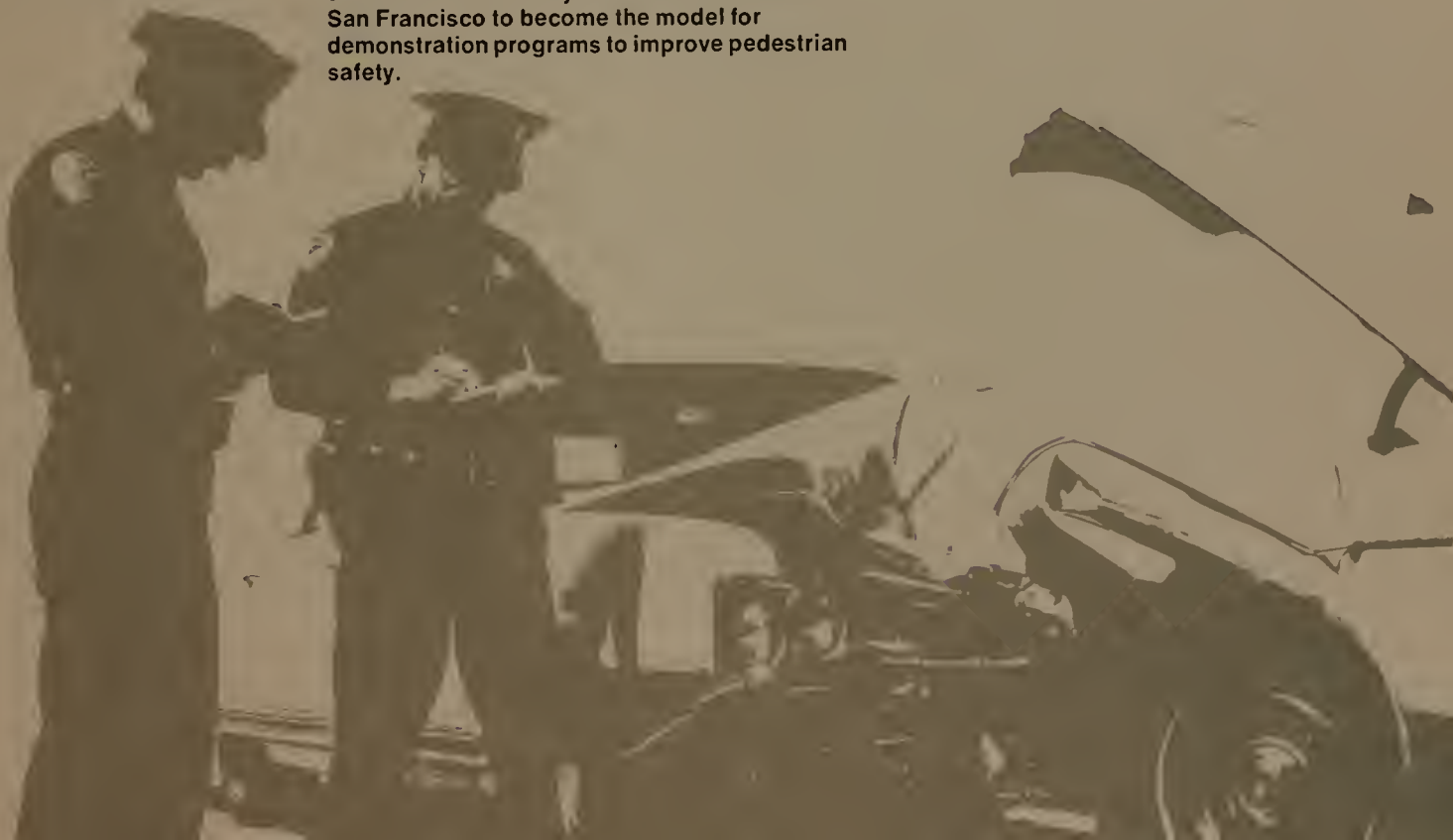
The Traffic Bureau consists of 375 persons, 230 of which are sworn police officers. These officers patrol assigned sectors of the city. While on patrol they respond to major crimes and make arrests as any sworn officer will, yet they have the assigned responsibility to enforce the Vehicle and Traffic Codes, making the streets of this city a safer place to drive.

San Francisco's 8,480 vehicles-per-square mile licensed in the city exceed both New York (6,000) and Los Angeles (5,000) with the addition of roughly 250,000 commuter vehicles on the average working day, the concentration doubles, to about 14,000 vehicles-per-square mile.

The fact that San Francisco's actual traffic conditions are superior to most urban cities' is a credit to the Traffic Bureau. The Bureau's 375 personnel responded to more than 158,000 traffic incidents in 1972; they investigated 22,512 accidents, arrested 944 drunken drivers and wrote 1,302,204 citations for moving and parking traffic violations. The tow detail handled and returned to their owners 69,670 automobiles in 1972.

The Traffic Bureau is able to succeed at its difficult assignment only by rigorous enforcement of all traffic and parking codes. This enforcement has resulted in the 5% reduction in accidents in 1972. Accidents involving children decreased by 10%. This has allowed San Francisco to become the model for demonstration programs to improve pedestrian safety.

In 1972 the Traffic Bureau, in conjunction with the Auto Detail of the Bureau of Inspectors, implemented an anti-auto theft campaign whereby special units were put in the street to decrease the number of auto thefts in San Francisco. This campaign caused auto thefts to drop by 14% and aided in the recovery of over \$5.5 million worth of stolen autos.



## Bureau of Inspectors

The Bureau of Inspectors works as a specialized enforcement group to follow up every major crime with an intensive investigation. Composed of 192 highly trained police officers, the Inspectors' Bureau works closely with the Patrol Force; when an apprehension is not possible at the scene of a serious crime, Inspectors must dig into the how and why of the crime and bring about its successful resolution.

During 1972, Inspectors investigated over 47,000 cases, returned more than \$5.8 million in stolen property and arrested thousands of suspects in felony cases. The Bureau also includes the Photo and Crime Laboratories, the latter being instrumental in analyzing physical evidence in 8,560 cases last year.

In 1972 the Bureau of Inspectors, with the assistance of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the California Council on Criminal Justice, instituted a Burglary Abatement Program in the Mission Police District. As a result of that program, burglaries in that area declined 22% in 1972.

It is the further responsibility of the Inspectors' Bureau to prepare cases for trial. This step of the criminal justice system requires great expertise in collecting evidence, preparing testimony and protecting accused persons' rights—an extremely sensitive assignment requiring both great technical knowledge and good judgment.

## Other Investigative Units

While not included in the Bureau of Inspectors, the Narcotics and Special Services (Vice) Bureau and the Intelligence Unit perform similar investigative roles in their special areas and report directly to the Chief of Police. The Narcotics Bureau alone made 7,000 arrests on drug charges during 1972 and seized hundreds of pounds of illegal and dangerous drugs.



## **Bureau of Criminal Information**

BCI is responsible for keeping records and warrants, as well as the vital flow of information throughout the police network. Its Communications Center controls and assigns runs to the various units in the street, monitors numerous burglary and robbery alarm systems and handles more than 800,000 radio broadcasts annually.

BCI also has responsibility for developing and implementing Project CABLE (Computer Assisted Bay Area Law Enforcement). The CABLE system, which made its greatest steps toward full utilization in the past year, allows the entry, storage and rapid retrieval/dissemination of police information.

Currently, CABLE is handling vehicle checks, name checks, administrative messages, and data entry at a rate of over 3 million messages annually. CABLE inquiries are usually made via radio. They are then processed through a series of local, regional, state, and national computer linkages to determine suspects' identities, arrest records, outstanding warrants, danger potential, etc. Similar data are processed on vehicles and premises.

Now under development is the technology to allow the field officer to inquire directly into CABLE Computers from his car via mobile digital terminals.

Ultimately, in its future applications, CABLE can indicate alternatives for the best deployment of police resources. The system can expose criminal trends and the statistical probability, location and type of future incidents. CABLE cannot predict crime, but experienced police managers can benefit from its information when allocating and deploying resources.





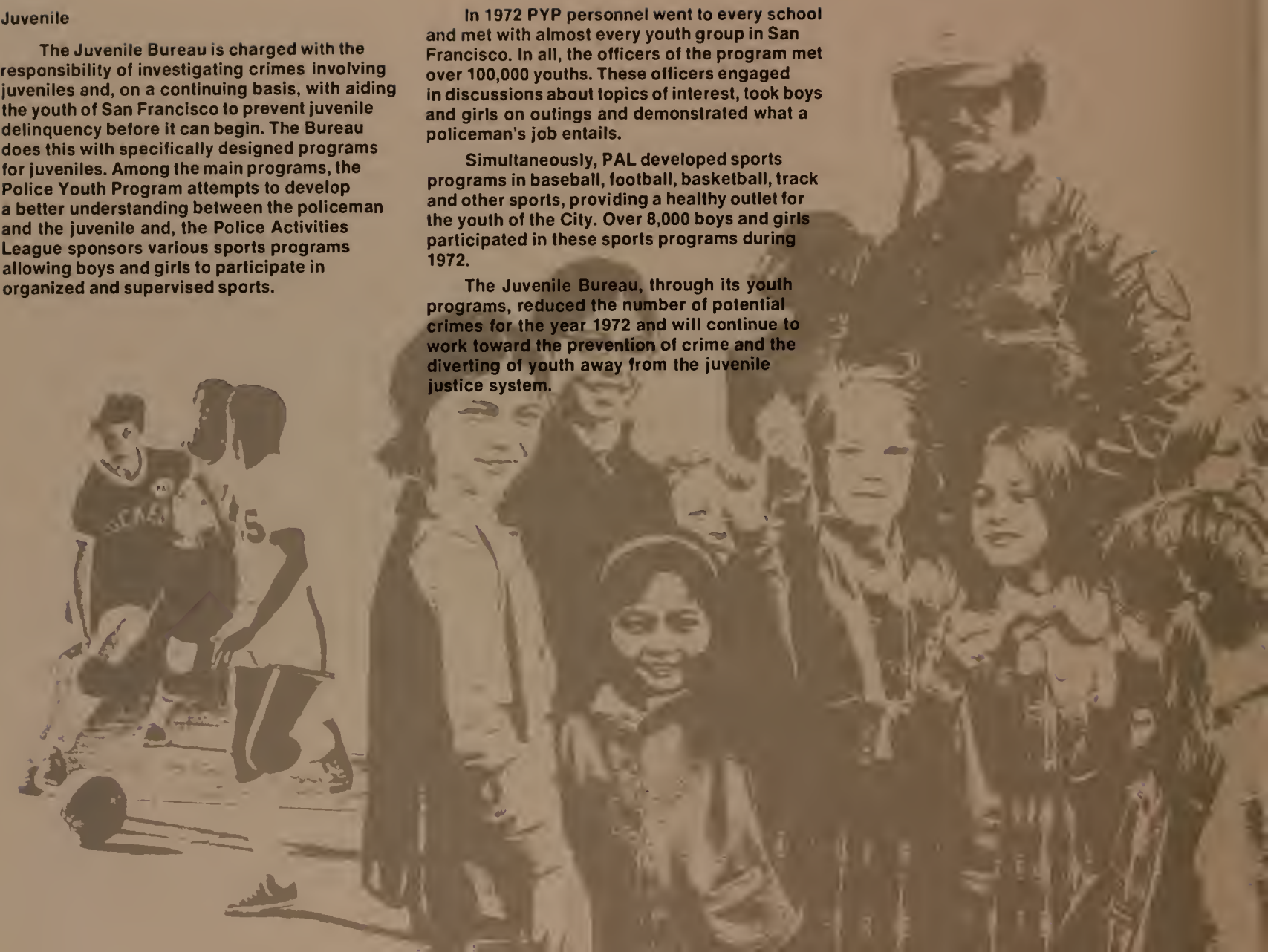
# Juvenile

The Juvenile Bureau is charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes involving juveniles and, on a continuing basis, with aiding the youth of San Francisco to prevent juvenile delinquency before it can begin. The Bureau does this with specifically designed programs for juveniles. Among the main programs, the Police Youth Program attempts to develop a better understanding between the policeman and the juvenile and, the Police Activities League sponsors various sports programs allowing boys and girls to participate in organized and supervised sports.

In 1972 PYP personnel went to every school and met with almost every youth group in San Francisco. In all, the officers of the program met over 100,000 youths. These officers engaged in discussions about topics of interest, took boys and girls on outings and demonstrated what a policeman's job entails.

Simultaneously, PAL developed sports programs in baseball, football, basketball, track and other sports, providing a healthy outlet for the youth of the City. Over 8,000 boys and girls participated in these sports programs during 1972.

The Juvenile Bureau, through its youth programs, reduced the number of potential crimes for the year 1972 and will continue to work toward the prevention of crime and the diverting of youth away from the juvenile justice system.



**Community Relations**

San Francisco has within its boundaries more diverse groups, cultures and lifestyles than any other American city. The importance of these groups continued to grow during 1972, as did the responsibility and task of the Community Relations Unit.

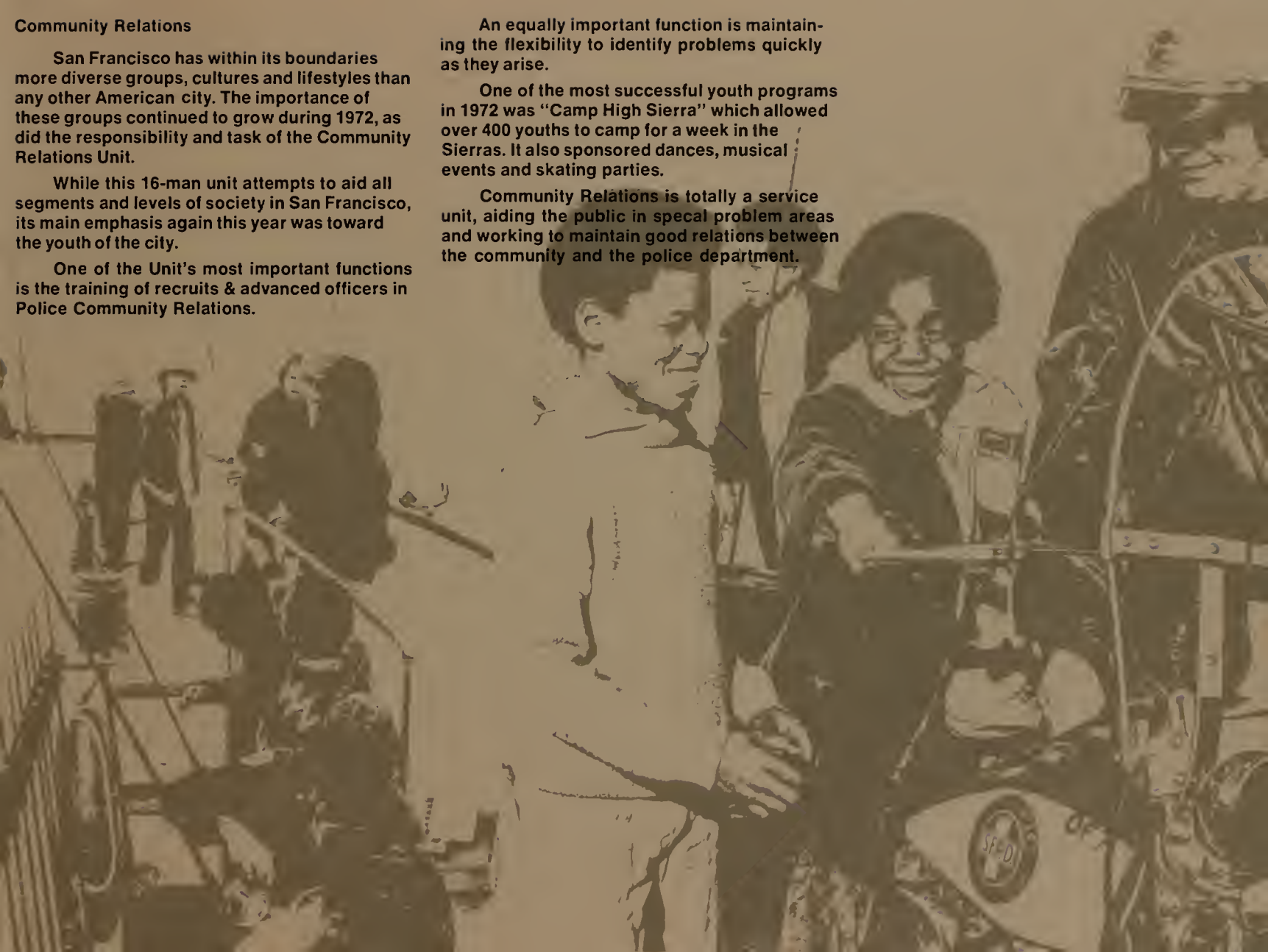
While this 16-man unit attempts to aid all segments and levels of society in San Francisco, its main emphasis again this year was toward the youth of the city.

One of the Unit's most important functions is the training of recruits & advanced officers in Police Community Relations.

An equally important function is maintaining the flexibility to identify problems quickly as they arise.

One of the most successful youth programs in 1972 was "Camp High Sierra" which allowed over 400 youths to camp for a week in the Sierras. It also sponsored dances, musical events and skating parties.

Community Relations is totally a service unit, aiding the public in special problem areas and working to maintain good relations between the community and the police department.





## Training

To be capable of handling any situation which might confront him, a police officer must be soundly prepared in fundamentals and given practical technical knowledge. The "complete officer" concept of the Personnel & Training Bureau is designed to provide totally professional police officers to the City of San Francisco.

The total officer concept is a continuing commitment, a lifelong view of growth which is inherent in the police officer's career. The rigorous 800-hour Police Academy course is only the beginning of his training; the officer must return to the Academy on a regular basis up through the highest levels of management for continued training.

Last year, the Police Academy enrolled 115 recruits, 450 officers, 25 supervisory members and 10 students from other police departments.

Training also updates the policeman's knowledge with a continuing program of weekly training sessions using designated supervisors with video-tape and programmed instructional materials.

During 1972, the training unit also provided the first Patrol Manual in the Department's history, an invaluable guide to the duties of an officer in the field.

A large, stylized five-pointed star badge is centered on the page. The words "SAN FRANCISCO" are arched across the top points, "POLICE" is arched across the bottom points, and the number "1748" is prominently displayed in the center. The entire badge is rendered in a dark, bold, sans-serif font with a slight 3D effect.

SAN FRANCISCO  
1748  
POLICE

## Planning & Research

Planning & Research is a unit in the Administrative Bureau of the Police Department. As its name implies, Planning & Research is charged with the development and testing of programs that can later be implemented by other Bureaus; it also must test and evaluate equipment to be used by policemen in the field.

In addition to these services, Planning & Research compiles the Department's budget, maintains its accounting system and purchases outside services and equipment.

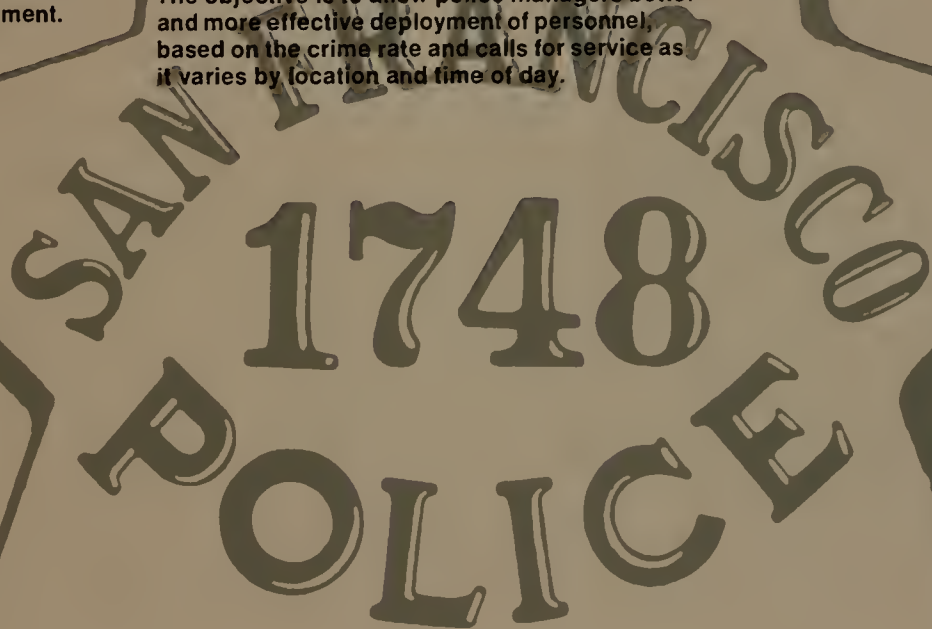
Planning & Research also develops grant applications which have allowed new programs, such as CABLE, to be funded by Federal and State funds. Last year, P&R was able to obtain \$1½ million in grants for the Department.

Among its many accomplishments, P&R began a noteworthy study of police field deployment last year. This study, which is scheduled for the Park Police District on a demonstration basis, will use statistical and projection information from the CABLE and LEMRAS systems. The objective is to allow police managers better and more effective deployment of personnel, based on the crime rate and calls for service as it varies by location and time of day.

## Internal Affairs

The Internal Affairs Unit is charged with investigating citizens complaints against police officers. All complaints are investigated on an individual basis with the finding sent to the Chief of Police for final review and necessary action.

In 1972 the Bureau of Internal Affairs, which is located on the fifth floor of the Hall of Justice, handled over 1,200 complaints from citizens.



Mayor  
Joseph L. Alloto

Police Commission  
Washington E. Garner, M.D.  
Richard K. Miller  
Marvln E. Cardoza

Commission Secretary

Chief of Police  
Donald M. Scott

Deputy Chief of Police  
William J. Keays

Community Relations Unit  
Commanding Officer

Intelligence Unit  
Commanding Officer

Traffic Bureau  
Director of Traffic  
Headquarters & Services  
School Patrol  
Research & Analysis  
Traffic Information  
Enforcement & Investigation  
Solo Motorcycles  
Accident Investigation  
Hit & Run Detail  
Congestion & Parking Control  
Fixed Point  
3/Wheel Motorcycles  
Tow Detail

Patrol Bureau  
Supervising Captain  
Company A  
Company B  
Company C  
Company D  
Company E  
Company F  
Company G  
Company H  
Company I  
City Prison  
Crime Prevention HQ  
First Platoon  
Second Platoon  
Helicopter Unit  
Dog Patrol Unit  
Park & Beach Patrol  
Mounted Unit

Administration Bureau  
Department Secretary  
General Office  
Permits & Registration  
Property Clerk  
Planning & Research Bureau

Personnel & Training Bureau  
Director of Personnel  
Personnel Records  
Investigations  
Police Academy  
Police Range  
Police Arsenal (Hall)  
Underwater Rescue &  
Recovery Unit  
Chaplains  
Surgeon  
Personnel Sergeant

**Internal Affairs**  
**Officer-In-Charge**

**Legal Office**  
**Officer-In-Charge**

**Criminal Information Bureau**  
**Director of Criminal Information**  
**Bureau of Identification**  
**Records & Complaints**  
**Statistical Section**  
**Central Warrant Bureau**  
**Bureau of Communications**

**Juvenile Bureau**  
**Commanding Officer**  
**Investigative Details**  
**Delinquency Prevention**  
**Juvenile Records**  
**Bicycle Inspection**  
**Missing Persons (Juvenile)**

**Narcotics Bureau**  
**Commanding Officer**  
**Investigative Details**  
**Undercover Details**  
**Educational Services**

**Special Services Bureau**  
**Director, Bureau of**  
**Special Services**  
**Gambling Detail**  
**Prostitution Detail**  
**Violations of A.B.C.**  
**Pornography Suppression**

**Inspectors' Bureau**  
**Chief of Inspectors**  
**Investigative Details**  
**Auto**  
**Burglary**  
**Fraud**  
**General Works**  
**Homicide**  
**Missing Persons/Sex (Adults)**  
**Pawn Shop**  
**Robbery**  
**Crime Laboratory**  
**Bureau of Photography**



Actual Expenditures 1971-72 Fiscal Year	Services of Other City Departments \$755,671	Chief's Contingency Fund \$49,539
Sworn Personnel Services \$29,942,074	Material & Supplies \$341,064	Narcotics Fund \$50,000
Civilian Personnel Services \$4,169,879	Equipment \$594,397	Community Relations \$9,850
Mandatory Fringe Benefits* \$10,107,426	Building Repaid and Maintenance \$625	Canine Program \$15,658
Contractual Services (Telephone, Scavenger, etc.) \$330,871	Sworn Personnel Uniforms \$344,197	Total \$47,125,752
	Special Police Equipment \$3,391	*Previously carried on the budgets of the Controller and Retirement Board.
	Maintenance and Repair of Dept. and Leased Vehicles \$375,079	
	Printing of Traffic Citations \$48,563	
	Fixed Charges (Insurance/Meritorious Awards) \$15,715	



### A 19% Drop in Actual Crime Offenses Known to Police

